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THE YOUTH'S REALM

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FOR YOUNG AND OLD

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THE JAPANESE

Their Work in War and in Peace

A sketch full of interest to every reader of The Youth's Realm



THE MIKADO'S FIGHTING MEN AND THE "HUMAN HORSE" OF JAPAN.

ALL things considered, Japan is one of the most wonderful nations of today. Fifty-one years ago, when the shogun ruled the country and the Japanese were as exclusive, barbarous and unprogressive as the Chinese of today, the mailed fist of civilization knocked at the gates of the Land of the Rising Sun. The mailed fist was that of Uncle Sam, and his agent was Commodore Perry, a brother of the hero of Lake Erie. He demanded that the ports of Japan be opened to the trade of the world, and as his demand was backed by the thunder of many cannon it was granted. The Mississippi, one of Perry's ships, was the first steamship the Japanese had ever seen, but almost immediately they began the formation of a steam navy, and within seven years after Perry's visit they navigated a steamer of their own construction

across the Pacific. The value of steam navigation was but one of many things the Japanese speedily learned from the foreigners they had so long excluded. The nation had slept for thousands of years, but had awakened at the boom of Perry's guns. It overthrew the shogun and made its mikado a ruler in fact instead of in name only. Its thinking men began with almost feverish intensity to absorb the learning of modern times, and in half a century they have made their island empire a first class world power.

A Great Ruler.

This marvelous achievement was largely due to the receptive and imitative characteristics of the Japanese, to their tireless industry, to their intellectual activity and to their unquenchable thirst for knowledge. Mutsuhito, the present progressive and brainy emperor—the one hundred and twentieth of the imperial line—was only a year old when Perry's ships

made their memorable visit, but there were many able men in Japan, and they pushed the country forward so rapidly during his minority that the Japanese advance was well under way when the young emperor became old enough to take the reins of power. A constitution was adopted, an up to date western parliament was installed, and, surrounded by such men as Marquis Ito and Count Inouye, the mikado has become one of the world's truly great rulers. He has adopted the educational system of the United States; he has raised, trained and armed a modern army of 600,000 men; he has built a formidable and efficient navy; for years past he has been sending the young men of Japan to seats of learning all over the globe; he has made Japan the champion of the open door in the far east, and today he is personally directing the movements of his

soldiers and sailors in the irrepressible conflict between greater Russia and greater Japan.

"Honorable Gate."

The word mikado means honorable gate, and through him the Japanese have entered the arena of nations and, for better or for worse, have accepted the gage of battle in a struggle that to them is titanic. The actuating spirit of the Japanese has seemed to be an insatiable appetite for knowledge. With the eagerness of children they have gratified the craving.

To gain an understanding of present conditions in Japan it is necessary to consider the fact that nine-tenths of the rulers of the empire and a great majority of even the professors in the colleges are from the old fighting class of the samurai.

The Samurai.

These descendants of men who for hundreds of years knew no other trade than fighting, who were trained in the sternest discipline and who gained all the strength and virtue that come from hardship, are men of the same fiber and characteristics of their ancestors. The first commandment of the samurai was, "Thou shalt not live under the same heaven nor tread the same earth as the enemy of thy lord." In ancient days "the lord" referred to was some petty feudal chief. Today the same spirit of loyalty is given to the mikado. It not only exists among the samurai, but permeates all classes.

Ask any boy his most cherished ambition, and he will answer, "To die for the mikado." With such a spirit who can wonder that the Japs make ideal soldiers?

Unity of Thought

The unity of national thought is shown nowhere in a more marked degree than in the growth of the determination to fight Russia. Ever since the Port Arthur incident after the Chino-Japanese war it has been the settled purpose of every subject of the mikado to help whip the great bear. As one man the nation went to work preparing for the struggle. The army was enlarged and trained. The navy was enlarged, and the gunners were drilled. Every ship that went to Europe was required to bring back a quantity of arms and ammunition. The peasants in the fields, the boys in the schools, the workmen in the shops, all began to talk about the time that Japan was to meet Russia. It was only about eight or nine years ago that the Muscovite stole the fruits of the Jap's victory. Never was time better spent than these intervening years in the preparation of the island empire to right the wrong. Spies dressed as coolies were sent in large numbers to Manchuria and Siberia to study the lay of the country and the characteristics of their prospective foes. Young men went to St. Petersburg and other Russian cities to size up the Slavic power and to devise how best to meet it. Every move the nation made was directed to the one end.

Why the Jap Changed.

The closest students of this adaptive people agree that the Jap did not take up western ways because he particularly liked them. He saw that only by taking them up could he hope to make his country a great nation, and he was determined to be a world power, the leader of the orient. Thus he gave up customs he loved for those he loathed. This was not a matter of sentiment, but of cold blooded calculation, for underneath all his apparent gayety and lightness the Jap has a scientific mind. He is more of a utilitarian than a sentimentalist. He saw that intellect had become the dominant factor in progress, and as he desired progress he entered the intellectual field. To keep pace with western civilization he must adopt western ideas and wear

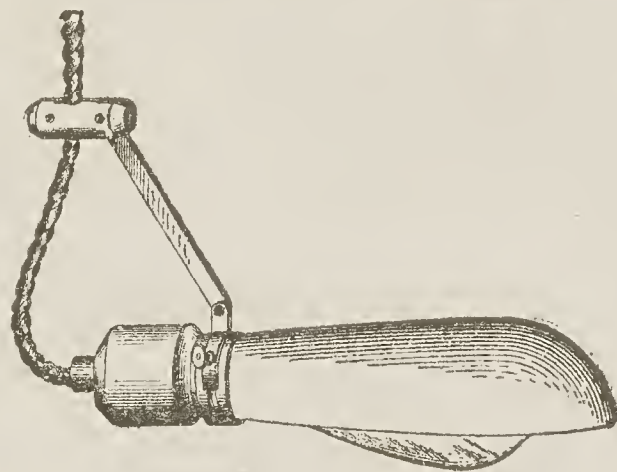
western clothes. So he sent his boys to the schools over the ocean, and he put on breeches—that is, in public. As soon as he returned to his home the breeches were thrown aside, and in a kimono he squatted at ease on the floor, as his ancestors had done for centuries. Japan is still in the transition stage between the old and the new, but so rapidly is she moving that in another generation the metamorphosis will be complete.

Greeks of the East.

In all the appellations that have been given the little people, such as the "Yankees of the east" and the "English of the east," it is strange that no one has ever hit upon the designation that really describes them. They are the Greeks of the east. They have the same artistic quality. In all the world there is no more lovely country than the Land of the Rising Sun, nor is this so much due to nature as to man. Everywhere the scenery has been beautified. No spot of ugliness is allowed to remain. True, the famed Greek sculpture has not come yet. For that there is plenty of time. Every other element is present, however. The home life is much the same. The religion is strikingly similar. Both are island empires and both mountainous. Now, if the parallel is made complete by the Japs whipping Russia, as the Spartans and Athenians overcame the hosts of the Persians, the little people will have gained full right to the proud title of "the Greeks of the orient."

Convenient Support Which Increases Radius of Electric Light.

A very convenient incandescent lamp support has recently been invented, by which the lamp globe may be adjusted to any desired angle. The lamp shade is provided at the base with a slot in



INCANDESCENT LAMP SUPPORT.

which a slide is secured. On one end of this slide an ear is formed, to which a connecting rod is pivoted. On its opposite end the connecting rod is pivoted to a clamping block which binds upon the connecting cord of the electric lamp.

By raising or lowering this block the lamp may be swung to any angle in the vertical plane. By moving the slide to various positions along the slot in the base of the lamp shade the shade may be adjusted to throw its shadow in any desired direction.

Ancient Engines of War.

Several catapults—ancient engines of war, such as were used at the siege of Troy and in the campaigns of Julius Caesar—have been dug up at Metz from ground where Roman legions, Germanic warriors, Gallic tribes, vandal hordes and invading Huns in turn fought great battles. These catapults are a striking object lesson in the progress made in ordnance. Projectiles used in the experiments made by the Lorraine society of Metz were hurled 990 feet. One of these pieces of artillery of the great Caesar's period would cut an insignificant figure beside the 130 ton gun on Sandy Hook, which throws a 2,400 pound sixteen inch projectile twenty-one miles, more than a hundred times as far as the catapult sends a bit of wood or stone.

THE YOUTH'S REALM 4TH OF JULY CHATS WITH BOYS

Fireworks and other Matters

"Day fireworks," invented by a Japanese genius, Jinto Hirayama of Yokohama, are for exhibition in daylight and are interesting novelties. In the cities of Japan an exhibition of Hirayama fireworks draws crowds like a Mexican bullfight or an English football match.

The big shells are fired several hundred feet in the air from mortars and after explosion display, amid radiating streams of thin, pearly smoke, mammoth figures of dragons, human beings, birds, animals, fish, flowers, colored floating clouds, flags, lanterns, globes and streamers, together with mimic thunderstorms, blazing suns and silvery moons. These day fireworks are easily the chief sensation of the year in pyrotechnics.

From Japan there have come also some new bombshells, two, three and four break combinations not matched as yet elsewhere. These shells on exploding present splendid floral effects—laburnum, wistaria, lilacs, etc.—in splendid coloring, followed by peacock plumes, birds of paradise, harlequins, contortionists and all the infinite grotesquerie of Japanese invention.—Philadelphia North American.

American firecrackers are better than the Chinese because they are made of superior material, are wrapped much tighter and contain a finer quality of powder. But in the Flowery Land the ordinary crackers of the small and cheap sort, such as are so popular on this side of the water, are used only by poor people. For the better class of trade are manufactured "lady crackers," so called, which are small, tightly rolled and make a report equal in loudness to a cannon cracker three times the size. Nowadays a good many of these "lady crackers" are being imported into the United States, as well as "mandarin crackers," which are likewise small and tightly made. The "mandarins" are the only kind of crackers bought by Chinamen in this country.

Manufacture of Firecrackers.

Four-fifths of the crackers consumed in China are made by the families of those who sell them, these people, of course, receiving no wages. Of the paid work a very large proportion is done by women and children, who are paid by the piece. It is estimated that thirty women and ten men can make 100,000 crackers per day, for which work the women will receive 5 cents each and the men about 7 cents each. An apprentice is bound for four years and during that time receives only his board. At the end of that period he will receive, if he is a fairly good workman, 150 cash per day, or 7 cents in United States money. An expert at the trade receives 200 cash per day, or 10 cents gold.

Chief Ingredients of Fireworks.

In fireworks the chief fuel ingredients must be rich in oxygen. They are sulphur, charcoal, shellac, rosin, pitch and other materials. The chief supporters of combustion employed are saltpeter and chlorate of potash. These materials are mixed in certain proportions to produce different colors of fire. Iron or steel filings are used to make brilliant scintillation. Sometimes camphor, gum benzoin or storax is employed to muzzle offensive odors. To influence the character of the fire as to

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long or short explosions sand, sulphate of potash and calomel are used.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A patriotic luncheon or a patriotic meal of some kind is decidedly the thing for the Fourth of July. It is not so very difficult to get up such an affair either, only, of course, it requires a little thought and planning.

The table itself may be trimmed in any desired fashion with red, white and blue ribbon. Between each plate there may be laid two tiny flags, crossed. If you have cards at each place bearing the names of the guests, they may show on one corner a miniature painting or pen and ink sketch of a cannon; on another perhaps some fire-crackers in the very act of exploding. If you cannot command the services of some amateur artist, the cards may be simply decorated with tiny bows of ribbon or with a shield made of crape paper in the national colors.

The piece de resistance in the way of decoration, if you can manage it, would be a ball made of small flags. You can use a ball of wire mesh or an ordinary gum ball pierced all over with a piece of hot steel—anything globular in which the flags may be stuck. Stick them in closely and at regular intervals, and the effect will be very pretty.

Suspend the flag ball when completed directly over the center of the table and fasten to it streamers of red, white and blue ribbon, attaching the other ends of each to the tablecloth opposite each plate.

Paper napkins combining the national colors are easily obtainable. So much for decoration. Refreshments cannot be prescribed, but they may be as elaborate or as simple as suits the mood of the housekeeper and that of the weather—the simpler the better, in our opinion, and we would also recommend cold viands.

Instead of slicing the bread cut it in thin sticks and tie in little bundles with ribbon. Decorate the ham sandwiches similarly. Have cold sliced beets and cut each slice star shape. Ice cream may be appropriately molded to represent the American eagle, etc. If you serve it in more homely fashion with a dipper, stick a tiny flag in each plate. With a brush dipped in chocolate you can trace on the iced surface of the cake the date 1776, with any other emblematic device your skill may be equal to.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Lafayette's arrival in America was the signal for one prolonged, brilliant Fourth of July celebration. The pupils of the institutions throughout the country were prominent participants in the festivities in his honor.

A little Maryland girl who, after much drilling, had mastered a poem with which to greet him, beginning,

Welcome, welcome, Lafayette,
Thee we never can forget,

was not permitted to get beyond the second line of her recitation, the baby lips being sealed at this point by an effusive kiss from the enthusiastic Frenchman.

Of the complaisance which characterized him during his progress through the state an old lady, who died not long ago, gave the following illustration:

"Locks of hair instead of autographs were then fashionable as souvenirs, and as we passed in review before him a little girl at my side ventured timidly to say, 'General Lafayette, will you please give me a piece of your hair?' In an instant the red wig was in his hand, but the terrified suppliant, to whom he would have presented it, thankful to escape with her own scalp, had disappeared in the crowd."

The hero's personal appearance was never, even in his palmiest days, his

strongest point, and with the added pounds which had come with years, the limp from the wound received during the battle of the Brandywine and, above all, the disfiguring red wig, he was scarcely a model of manly beauty.—Philadelphia Press.

How to Make a Fire Balloon.

To make a fire balloon cut eight pieces of tissue paper of the same dimensions. Paste the edges together carefully and put a fine wire around the lower edge, with another piece across from side to side to hold a small sponge soaked in alcohol. Before inflating it press it flat, to let out all the air, then light the spirit. The rarefied air from this will fill it and cause it to ascend with great rapidity. As soon as the spirit has burned out the balloon will catch fire and burn up.—New York Tribune.

JULY 4, 1187, the great Sultan Saladin, hero of Moslem romances, in a bloody battle defeated the crusaders at Tiberias, in the Holy Land. This victory led to the capture of Jerusalem and the third crusade.

July 4, 1591, the oppressive laws by which the Huguenots or Protestants were being persecuted were revoked by an edict of Henry IV. of France.

July 4, 1594, Nova Zembla was discovered.

July 4, 1648, occurred an Indian massacre, the Huron village of St. Joseph being entirely wiped out by a band of savage Mohawks. This was a Catholic mission, and Father Daniel stood to the last, dipping his handkerchief in water and sprinkling the crowd of suppliants that begged for baptism before death.

July 4, 1653, was the meeting of "Cromwell's parliament," that made Cromwell lord protector of England.

July 4, 1776, Declaration of Independence, the beginning of the United States as a nation.

July 4, 1778, the surprise of Kaskaskia. During the Revolutionary war, an American officer, Colonel Clarke, by a stratagem surprised this important Illinois town, together with Fort Gage, on the opposite side of the river, and captured both.

July 4, 1793, John Quincy Adams made his first great speech. He was a famous man from that day.

July 4, 1804, Nathaniel Hawthorne was born.

July 4, 1817, work was commenced on the Erie canal.

July 4, 1826, on the semicentenary of Independence day, two of the original signers died. They were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, each an ex-president. On the same day Stephen Foster was born. He was the author of many popular songs, including "Old Uncle Ned" and "Swanee River."

July 4, 1828, the cornerstone of the Baltimore and Ohio, the first railroad in America, was laid by Charles Carroll, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

July 4, 1831, James Monroe died, the third ex-president whose death came upon this day.

July 4, 1846, during the Mexican war, the Americans at Sonoma, Cal., raised the flag of revolution. General Fremont in command, the first place on the Pacific coast to declare for the Americans.

July 4, 1848, with impressive ceremonies, the cornerstone of the Washington monument was laid at the national capital.

July 4, 1850, while resting under the shade of this monument, President Taylor was stricken with fatal illness, dying on the 9th.

July 4, 1863, the Confederate General Holmes was defeated before Helena, Ark. Pemberton also surrendered Vicksburg to Grant. As the battle of

Gettysburg had been won but the day before, this is held to be the turning point of the civil war.

July 4, 1866, a carelessly thrown fire-cracker caused a \$10,000,000 fire in Portland, Me.

July 4, 1870, the provisional government of Spain elected a Prince Hohenzollern to the throne, which gave such offense to France that the Franco-Prussian war was declared the same month.

July 4, 1874, the \$6,000,000 Eads bridge of St. Louis was opened for travel.

July 4, 1880, the French government officially presented our government with the Bartholdi statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.

July 4, 1894, after a bloodless revolution, the short lived Hawaiian republic was proclaimed.

July 4, 1898, was the "Fourth of Rejoicing." Admiral Cervera's fleet was destroyed the day before, and all knew the Spanish war was really at an end.—Leslie's Weekly.

THE FOURTH IN AFRICA

THE Fourth of July found the American viaduct builders within seventy-five miles of Victoria Nyanza, the work about half-way to completion, and eleven finished viaducts behind them. The railway had been pushed ahead as a construction track without waiting for the remaining viaducts, and Port Florence was connected with the coast, a fact which was laughed at as a prediction when made by Henry M. Stanley years ago. By way of celebrating the Fourth the American Bridge company ran an excursion to Victoria Nyanza. The men realized the startling novelty of the pilgrimage and hailed it as a good yarn to carry home. Port Florence was not a metropolis, but a Fourth of July could not be commonplace which included dancing with native belles and hunting hippopotami on the edge of Victoria Nyanza.

The railroad terminus was a center of corrugated iron huts and tents, in which dwelt a few English and Ger-



HE EMPTIED HIS RIFLE SKYWARD.

man traders and the railway staff. It could be scarcely called more than a

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terminal site. The railway brought up cotton and other merchandise in native demand and took to the coast ivory, skins and coffee from this distributing and collecting center of the lake trade. Port Florence was not sufficiently organized to support an American Fourth of July without serious strain. The terminus was violently agitated before sunset, but no more so than the party of bridgemen who took to boats in chase of the hippopotami. The great brutes swarmed close by the port, and the hunters found themselves surrounded by nearly a dozen of the "hippos." One of the party was so shaken in mind that he emptied his rifle skyward and then demanded to be set ashore with all possible speed.—A. B. Lueder in World's Work.

SCARED

[Original.]

Back in the sixties a man stood before a wholesale grocery house in St. Joseph, Mo., superintending the loading of some wagons. A boy of fourteen stepped up to him and asked:

"Are you Mr. Brant that's going to take the train to Denver?"

"I am."

"I want to go with you. You see, my mother she took my father out two years ago, when I was a little chap, and she left me with my aunt. Father he's dead now, and I got to go out and take care of mother."

"What's your name, sonny?" he asked kindly.

"Tom Hodge."

"Tom Hodge. I knew Tom Hodge of Denver well. So you're his boy. Well, I reckon I can take you along."

At that time there were still roving bands of Indians on the plains, though they had become far less to be dreaded than formerly. The outfit was under the protection of the wagoners, who were all armed with rifles. John Brant, owner, was the leader, but the management of the train was left to a man of the name of Conover, who looked after the horses, the harness and the condition of the wagons. Conover was very proud of having been born in an almshouse and not having had a year's schooling in his life. He had attended a dance in St. Joseph with his trousers tucked in his boots to shame one or two men in dress suits. He disliked Tommy Hodge because he was a refined little fellow, having been well brought up. Tommy washed his face and hands occasionally, a process that Conover regarded very effeminate, especially while on the plains. The consequence was that the wagon master was disposed to make a butt of the boy.

One evening after a dusty day's travel Tommy said he would go to a creek where he had noticed a good swimming place and take a bath. When he had gone Conover remarked to the men who were taking care of the stock: "I'm going to scare that boy out of a year's growth. He's a pestiferous little cuss and needs taking down."

Without delay he followed Tommy, taking care to keep at a sufficient distance. Of course no one would leave the train without a rifle, and both the boy and the man carried one. Tommy on reaching the creek laid down his weapon, threw off his clothes and

plunged into the water. Conover's plan was to put himself beyond the boy, then send him running to camp stark naked. After taking his position the wagon master raised an Indian whoop.

The twilight was deepening into darkness, and he could not see distinctly, so he listened. The floundering in the water ceased. Conover strained his eyes, expecting to see the boy's white body shooting through the gloom. He saw nothing but the boundless plain lying like a dark ocean about him. He began to feel that sensation of loneliness which comes to one alone in a vast expanse, and loneliness is akin to fear.

Suddenly his blood ran cold at the sound of a real whoop, not the whoop of a white man, but the blood curdling yell of an Indian. He started to run for camp, and as he did so an Indian, doubtless in advance of his people, rose up near him. The savage was armed only with a tomahawk, which he brandished, and Conover expected to see it fly from his hands and cleave his skull. He was so paralyzed with fear that he dropped his rifle and was completely defenseless. Then he turned and made a dash for camp.

Running like the wind, he was passing the place where Tommy Hodge had gone in to bathe when close behind him the pursuing Indian gave a triumphant yell. Conover knew that the savage had got within distance to hurl his tomahawk effectively. He was expecting every moment to be laid low by a blow when he heard a shot. He fully believed that he had been pierced by a bullet. Indeed so powerful was his imagination that he fell and lay partly stupefied.

When the party at the wagons heard Conover's whoop, they suspected that it was he, attempting to frighten the boy, but when they heard the Indian's whoop they knew at once the danger threatening both Conover and Tommy Hodge. Mr. Brant ordered the wagons into corral, with the animals in the center, and at the head of a detachment of his men went out to the assistance of those in peril. Hearing nothing after the one shot that had been fired, they gave up their companions as lost, but pushed on. Finally they came to Conover, lying with his face to the ground. They turned him over and were examining him when they heard a voice from the creek:

"Hello! Are you our men?"

"What in the name of—"

"I'm Dodge. Is he hurt?"

"Can't find that he is."

"An Indian was chasing him. Soon as I heard the whoop I got my rifle and brought it down here out of sight. I saw the Indian chasing Conover and plunked him. You'll find the redskin farther on."

Sure enough, not a dozen steps beyond where they stood was the dead body of an Indian.

Conover revived and with Tommy Hodge was taken back to camp. He was from that time not only the laughing stock of the party, but held in supreme contempt.

Tommy Hodge made several trips with Mr. Brant after that, till the Union Pacific railroad, being completed, took the place of teaming. He became the sole support of his mother and is now one of the principal merchants of the great west.

ALBERT MAYNE MURRAY.

The Fourth In London.

In London patriotic Americans keep open house on Independence day, giving breakfasts or dinners to the members of the American embassy and going in a body to Westminster abbey to hang wreaths on the busts of American poets, Longfellow and Lowell being thus distinguished.

25 VARIETIES Old CIVIL WAR REVENUES 17c

65 VARIETIES OLD CIVIL WAR REVENUES, \$1.00

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SEND 10c for sample Packet No. 2
18 diff. stamps, all in good condition,
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30 Sweden stamps all diff. 10c

Pocket Stock Book for duplicates, holds

150 stamps, only 12c

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50 blank approval sheets 10c 100 19c

50 app. sheet return blanks 10c 100 20c

10 blank approval books 15c 100 90c

10 sets Costa Rica 1892, 1-20c, cat. 14c, 25c

100 \$1 and \$2 gray and black revenues 15c

100 \$1 and \$2 green " " 50c

10 \$1 red revenues 10c 100 50c

Lists Free. Ask for 1/2 and 1c lists

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We have just made up a series of 30 prize packets called *The American Eagle Series*. Each pkt contains 20 good adhesive postage stps of various countries, no 2 alike. The specimens in each pkt will cat. from 50c upward. Prizes abound, but the 2 STAR pkts contain stps worth \$1.50 and \$1.25 respectively. Price 25c each. Lakewood Stp Co., Bay Head, N. J.

DON'T FORGET to read my advertisements each month, as you will lose lots of chances to buy stamps away below catalogue, if you do.

Korea 50 poon 15c. Korea 25 poon 10

These two and 4 Japanese for 25

Str. Settlements 4c on 5c blue 31

These are fine stamps, and at 1/2 catalogue lots of others just as good.

Don't forget my big APPROVAL DEPT.

Jackson DuBois, 384 Pleasant Av., N. Y. City

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Having purchased a collection of 12,000 stamps which catalogue over \$5,000.00, we are now selling it out at one-third to one-quarter catalogue

STAMP & COIN EXCHANGE, 212 Broadway, New York City

1 Album holds 480 stamps, 1000 Faultless Hinges, 10 Cuban stamps, fine, 3 FOR U. S. Army War stamps. Address—14c. A. P. NIEFT & SON :: Toledo :: Ohio

FREE. With every 25c order a U. S. rev cat. 25c; one cat. 50c with every 50c order, etc. Uncut Civil War Revs. 2c cert. orange 12c; \$1 manifest 19c; \$1 probate 40; \$5 probate or \$5 mort. 30; 25 va 17c. 65 va. \$1. Agts. 60 to 66 1/2 p.c. F. B. Kirby, 227 Arnold St., New Bedford, Mass.

Don't Forget These

U. S. 1903, 13c 2 | \$2 Conveyance 4
— 15c 2 | \$3 Charter Party 7
— 50c 6 | 3.50 Inland Exchange 45
1895 1.00 19 | 3.00 blue and black 55
25 varieties Civil War Revenues, a fine lot 17
145 var. all for'n 05 | 300 var. all for'n 35
150 " " 10 | 500 " " 1.10
200 " " 20 | 1000 " " 3.50

Free, a stamp cat. 20c to all sending for our large 1c list over 1000 varieties of bargains. Economist Stp Co., 79 Nassau St., N. Y. City

10 SETS REVENUES, 17 diff. in each set from 1/2c to \$2 including 40 and 80c, all 170 for only 45c. M. TAUSIG
20 East 111th Street, NEW YORK CITY

\$25,000 to Be Given Away in 500 PRIZES. Conditions very easy. Send 5c for a sample of our magazine and complete information. ANYBODY'S MAGAZINE
Department 36 Peekskill, N. Y.

A BIG OFFER



A BIG OFFER

A Free Offer of 25 CENTS

Is equivalent to the following proposition which we make you to-day. If you will send us the name and address of any reliable newsdealer in your town or neighborhood we will allow you for your trouble 25c towards a 35c yearly subscription to the REALM. That is, if you will send us the name and one dime, or 10c in unused stamps, we will send you, without any premiums, this paper for a whole year. Such an offer as this is not likely to last long, and as soon as this advertisement is withdrawn the offer will remain good no longer. Present subscribers may extend their subscriptions by remitting at once. Non-subscribers should embrace this opportunity to secure the REALM a whole year for only 10c, thus saving 25c by subscribing at once. Names of newsdealers in Boston and vicinity will not be accepted upon these terms. Send other names at once to A. BULLARD & COMPANY
446 Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.

PRICE MARKERS for pricing approval sheets and all other goods. Size type like this: 4 Twelve rubber stamps 4 with figs from 0 to 9, \$, and c., bottle ink and pad. Any large number printed by joining the stamps. Each stamp singly would cost 5c. Per box 30c, or free with one subscription to REALM and 5c extra. REALM, Sta. A, Boston, Mass.

STAMP DICTIONARY And big Catalog of thousands of bargains, sent any collector FREE for the asking Write to-day

Also, an ALBUM containing some Foreign Stamps FREE to every new Stamp Agent

Fifty per cent. commission and Purchase Tickets besides. A new plan worth investigating at once. Large variety of stamps to select from.

PACKETS etc. 75 all diff. Egypt etc., 15c. 125 all diff., 28c. 25 diff. Brit. Cols., N. Brunswick etc., 20c. 30 diff U. S. 25c. 105 foreign, some duplicates, Constantinople etc., 10c. 500 mixed for sheets, fine, \$1.00. 500 U. S., all obsolete, 30c. 1000 foreign, 25c. 50 rare Mex. revs., \$1. 20 Civil War revs. 45c. *10 Cuba 12c. *10 Pto. Rico, 14c. 11 Austria '91, 1 50k, 10c. *4 Pto. Rico postals, 10c. Climax illust. album, holding nearly 2500 stmps, 25c. Better one, 35c. A good album, 18c. One for U. S. only, 25c. International album \$1.50; full cloth, 2.50. Complete guide, "How to Collect Stamps," illustrated,

15c. Scott's catalogue, 58c. 150 Foreign Money Tables, 8c. Prices we pay for foreign stamps, illust. 8c. Prices we pay for nearly 275 U. S., 5c. Prices we pay for U. S. revs., 5c. The 3 cats., 12c. Prices we pay for U. S. coins, 8c. 12 Approval books ruled to hold 40 stamps, 10c. To hold 80, 15c doz. To hold 160, 20c doz. 40 Midget approval sheets to hold 1 to 10 stps, 10c. 25 Blank sheets to hold 25 stps, 10c. 12 sheets to hold 60 stps, 10c. Bx 1000 hinges already bent for use; something new; 10c. Gum paper 4c sheet. Perforation gauge with millimeter scale, 5c. Watermark revealer, 5c. Pocket microscope, 17c; with compass, 30c. 25 printed envelope for packets of stamps, 7c; 100, 25c. 25 better envelopes, 9c; 100, 20c. 25 printed envcls. for coin collectors, 10c. Dealer's stock of stamps, albums, etc., \$1.15; better, \$2.05.

Buy of the publishers & importers and save money.

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446 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.

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446 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.

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WANTED everywhere to act as agents for the REALM, 50 per cent. commission. Send 8c for outfit and we will give you free besides, one package containing: 100 foreign stamps, Jamaica etc., 1 set 8 Japanese stamps, 1 pocket stamp album, 4 blank approval sheets, 1 sample best gum paper, 1 perforation gauge, 1 millimeter scale, 1 set 8 obsolete U. S. stamps and revs., and our bargain lists. Write at once before we withdraw this big offer.

A. BULLARD & COMPANY

446 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Hospital in Port Arthur, Ont., Where Wheat Is Carefully Nursed.

Most of us are familiar with hospitals and retreats where life and health may be restored to human beings and animals, but a new and interesting phase is a sanitarium for grain.

Plants and flowers are subject to disease, and as the loss of crops throughout the United States alone has been estimated at some \$18,000,000 it becomes imperative that an effort should be made to save the diseased grain. Very often farmers lose the whole crop because of being compelled to harvest in wet weather.

To the new hospital, which is located at Port Arthur, Ont., the farmers may



NURSE IN WHEAT HOSPITAL.

send their grain to be treated and carefully nursed. After passing out of the care of the experts the grain is said to be cleaner and more wholesome than wheat which has not been subjected to this process. Convalescent wheat has been stored away and kept in perfect health for several years.

When the wheat, ill unto death, arrives, a nurse places it in a bath of pure water, where it is brushed and scoured in machines made for the purpose until the grains are highly polished and in good shape for the mill. It is then placed upon a bed made of screening and subjected to a jamming process, first of hot and then of cold air, until it is perfectly dry.

Again the grain is subjected to another cleaning process, after which it is ready to be returned to the owner, with the guarantee that it is thoroughly cured. Strange to say, when it is weighed it seems to have lost nothing, and, being all grain and no chaff, it weighs three or four pounds heavier to the bushel.

The important announcement that the Southern Pacific railroad will equip its entire system with oil barge locomotives is made by J. B. Treadwell of San Francisco, who has charge of the oil business of the Southern Pacific. Mr. Treadwell says that the Southern Pacific has found oil a thoroughly satisfactory fuel and far cheaper than coal. Until pumping became necessary one of the company's wells in Texas produced oil at a cent a barrel, four barrels equaling one ton of coal. The output of California and Texas is insufficient to supply the entire system with oil, but as the development continues the supply should become big enough for both the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, which is also using oil largely.

In a French scientific review it is stated that a Russian engineer has discovered a process by which the fiber of flax and hemp can be transformed into a substance similar to cotton by being treated with the residuum of naphtha. This causes the fiber to decompose and to acquire the appearance and qualities of cotton. This substance can then be worked with cotton spinning ma-

chinery, and the manufactured article has all the qualities of cotton tissues. No preparation of the flax is necessary. The plant can be used just as it is pulled out of the ground.

New Flying Machine Principle.

The patent office has granted to Isaac I. Morris of Mellette, S. D., a patent on a machine for navigating the air, which combines the balloon supported frame and screw propeller with the aeroplane principle and rotary kite sails. It also has wheels to carry the structure when on the ground. The aeroplane wings and rotary kite sails work in opposition, the former being expected to hold for a moment the buoyancy that is gained by the latter.

Owing to changes to be made in the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Brown's Station, Pa., it became necessary to either move or destroy the house shown in the accompanying illustration. The house had been in the family to which it now belongs for many years, and sentiment forbade its destruction. Fortunately the owner had as much money as sentiment, and he decided to move it to the verge of the cliff, 160 feet above its former site, where it would command a fine view of the Monongahela river and the surrounding country.

The difficulty of the task will be understood, says the Scientific American, when it is stated that the building measures 85 by 40 feet and weighs about 800 tons. The first operation was to insert eight large timbers, measuring 12 by 16 inches and



HOUSE MOVING EXTRAORDINARY.

85 feet in length, beneath the building, while between these and the structure were laid about 200 seven inch steel needle beams. While this was going on the face of the cliff was stepped out into four benches of about a thirty-foot lift each. The building was then raised a little at a time by hand jacks and the eight walls of timber crib work built up beneath it. The blocking was all carefully sized to 6 by 8 inches. The crib work was stiffened in both directions by means of 8 by 8 inch walling pieces, and it was sway braced by half inch chains, with turnbuckles.

When the house had been lifted thirty feet it was drawn on to the first bench by means of two winches on the top of the cliff, each driven by two horses, a two inch line with four part blocks being used. Another lift of thirty feet was then made to the next bench, and the various operations were repeated until the house was landed on its new site, 200 feet back from the old site and 160 feet above it.

As may well be imagined, a vast amount of timber was required for this work, amounting in all to 20,000 carefully sized sticks, which required twenty cars to transport them. The actual cost of this house moving is not given out, but it is well understood that it considerably exceeds the original cost of the house itself.

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LITTLE GIANT COLLECTION NO. 1 Contains 20 rare specimens from various parts of the world, including Rose Quartz, Feldspar, Garnet, Onyx, Obsidian, Alabaster, etc. Price 20 cts. Or free with Realm 1 year for 35c and 3c extra to help pay postage.

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The above 3 collections, 50 cents, post free.

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SHELLS From the West Indies. Beautiful assortment, per box, only 20 cents, or free with Realm 1 yr., for 35 cents and 3 cents extra to help pay postage.

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Coins: U. S. and Foreign Coins on Approval against first-class commercial references. Five beautiful Indian bird points, 35c. 100 choice postage stamps, an old Liberty cent and price list all for a dime Wm. P. ARNOLD, Peacedale, R. I.

SEND 10c to the undersigned and you will receive for 3 months the oldest, largest, and best collectors, monthly for all kinds of Hobbies: Natural History and American Historical Discoveries; Coins, Stamps, Curios, Relics, Photography, Minerals, Sciences, Illustrated Souvenir post cards, Rarities, and New Finds for all Kinds of Collectors.

The Philatelic West and Camera News Superior, Nebraska, U. S. A.

50c entitles you to a year's subscription and a free 15-word exchange notice in the largest exchange department extant. This illustrated 100-page monthly was established in 1895 and has the largest circulation of any collectors' monthly in the world. Rates 1c per word. Send 5c for membership card to Amer. Camera Souvenir Club Exchge L. T. BRODSTONE, Publisher Superior, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Two Thousand Words a Minute.

Wilhelm von Siemens of the Siemens-Halske company recently exhibited before an audience of German postal and telegraph experts a new telegraphic apparatus on which he and Dr. Franke, Dr. Thomas and Dr. Ehrhardt have been working for several years. Perforated paper ribbon is used in the apparatus, and the experiments show that the instrument sends 2,000 words per minute for long distances. The message is received on a strip of sensitized paper which emerges with the letters fully developed.

Indian Medical Secrets.

Dr. J. W. Blankenship, botanist of the Montana experiment station, is making a collection of herbs used by Indians for medical purposes. He has unearthed the Indian formula of bread making from sunflower seeds and has identified the wild tobacco which they used to grow. The collection will be exhibited at St. Louis.

The Moon's Velocity.

The moon moves with a mean velocity of 3,350 feet per second—a little faster than the highest speed yet given to a cannon ball.

The Collector's Own

Catalogue

Of the Adhesive

Postage Stamps

of all nations of the world

latest edition, fully illustrated, describing and pricing the stamps as they should be in both used and unused condition, complete from A to Z in one volume, for only

10 Cents, Post Free!

Twelve months were consumed in preparing the copy, setting the type and making the plates for this wonderful book. No expense has been spared. The leading catalogues of the world have been consulted and thousands of stamps examined in order that the prices given shall be consistent throughout and reflect the actual state of the market. Fictitious values placed on stamps of minor variety have been overlooked and an attempt made where possible to give the best average price for the average specimen of each distinct issue. The illustrations are profuse and the system of classification the simplest and best that could possibly be devised, so that even the youngest collector will no longer have the least difficulty in looking up the stamps in his collection. This book is a necessity to everyone who collects stamps and we have made the price 10c in order that every collector may own a copy. Before we innovated the popular, low-priced edition, no complete catalogue could be purchased for less than five times the cost of this. Invest 10 cents in this book and you will save, when buying or selling stamps, many times its value the first week you own the book. Book No. 21. Order by number. Published by

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STAMP COLLECTIONS GIVEN AWAY.

THIS big outfit consists of one WORLD stamp album, latest edition, fully illustrated with cuts of the various postage stamps of the world, and provided with spaces for a large collection of 2,300 varieties; one sheet of best hinge paper for mounting stamps; one packet of 100 stamps, cataloguing about \$1.50, and including: Shanghai, Jamaica (Jubilee, etc.) Bogota, a U. S. worth 25c, Argentine, Cuba 50c, unused, of 1875, '79, '80, Mexico, Serbia, and others; and our illustrated lists of stamps and premiums. This collection will give you a good start, and what duplicates you find can be exchanged with the boys for other stamps. This great collection free, as a premium, if you will send only 35c for a year's subscription to this paper. You never before heard of an offer equal to this one, made simply to add 10,000 or more names to our subscription list. Collection not sold without subscription. 6

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FINE LOT OF POSTAL CARDS

WE probably have more unused Foreign Postal Cards than any other dealer in the world. Nearly 500,000, more than two truck loads.

Prices are way down. Fine set of 20 varieties of Dominican Republic cards, including double cards, post paid for 50c. 10 var. Honduras cards 25c. 10 Nicaragua cards 25c. 10 San Salvador cards 25c. All prepaid.

Fine collection of 100 varieties foreign cards, all unused \$2.60. Send for lists wholesale or retail. The new catalogue out soon. Sent post paid for 58c and an entire sheet of 100 Cuban revenues free with order.

J. E. HANDSHAW,
Smithtown Branch N. Y.



The STAMP REALM

A REGULAR MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT, CONTAINING THE
LATEST STAMP NEWS OF THE WORLD



NEWS AND COMMENT.



CORRESPONDENT predicts the ultimate end of the new issue through the introduction of a penny-in-the-slot

automatic stamping machine like one now used outside a certain post office in New Zealand. When a coin is inserted in this machine the letter is franked as it passes down the sluiceway, doing away with postage stamps altogether. It is barely possible that in time such a device will be used to some extent all over the world, but we expect to see a great many new and unnecessary issues before the change takes place. Then we shall notice that instead of new issues, every shade and variety of cancellation made on the stamping machine will be collected, just as the new issues of stamps formerly were. But it will never come to this pass while there are stamp collectors in the world, and mark you this, so long as there is a demand for new issues, and the cash is ready, there will be plenty of new stamps to tempt the pocket book.

August 15th will be a special day set apart for collectors at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Every year we hear the dealer complain less of the "dull summer season." Many collectors, in fact, spend more time on their stamps during the vacation period than at any other season of the year. With a new issue of U. S. stamps to be collected, a fine stamp exhibit at the World's Fair and the convention season approaching, things look lively enough for collectors the coming weeks.

At a recent London Auction sale \$2,000.00 was paid for a 4p Western Australian stamp of the first issue with inverted center, of which only eight specimens are known to exist.

A conservative estimate places the total number of collectors in America at the present time at 200,000.

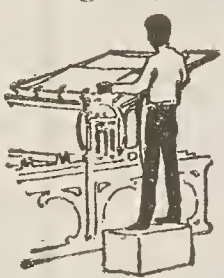
Denmark is to have a new set of stamps containing a portrait of King Christian IX., who ascended the throne in 1863, but whose likeness never appeared on any stamps of Denmark heretofore.

Philatelic literature collectors are on the increase. An international directory of such collectors has just been published in Europe.

A party advertises a reward for two Confed. locals lost 5 years ago.

HOW STAMP CATALOGUES ARE MADE

[Editor's Note: While we do not expect collectors to make catalogues at home, we thought an article of this kind would be interesting in connection with this series on "How to Make Things."]



WHEN the publishers of the Collector's Own Catalogue conceived the idea of an illustrated priced catalogue of the stamps of all nations, which should retail for ten cents per copy, they were not sure that such a book would meet with the approval of both collectors and dealers. In the fall of 1903 the first catalogue was published as an experiment. Its reception by philatelists generally was far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its publishers.

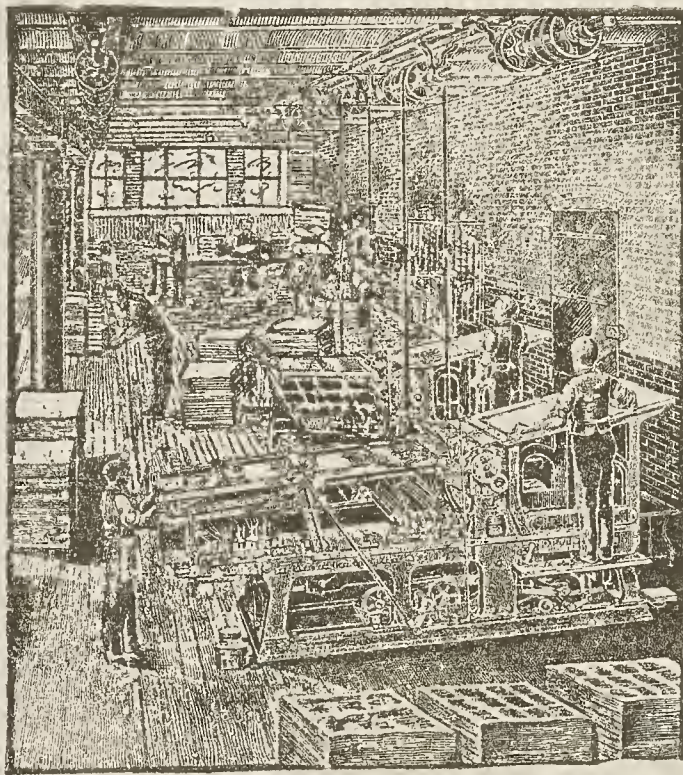
A catalogue to the average collector is as necessary as a dictionary to the literary man. The catalogue is good only for a season, however, while a good dictionary will last for years. Hence the necessity of a catalogue which could be sold at a popular price—one which collectors could afford to buy as often as it was revised. The ten cent catalogue met this demand as soon as its first edition appeared. It took about one ton of white paper for the first printing. It was supposed that this would be sufficient for the entire first edition, and that the catalogues would last about one year. In two weeks or less time there were not one thousand books which had not been sold either in wholesale or retail lots, and extra runs had to be put on the presses at once. Judging from its circulation, this catalogue is the most popular one in use, and it is safe to say that more copies of it have been sold in the past year than of all the other catalogues, both foreign and American, put together.



The work of getting up a small catalogue is by no means a small undertaking. Larger catalogues in different languages have to be examined and prices compared, also retail and wholesale price lists of leading European and American dealers. Chronicles of all new issues must be read over and all necessary material selected for the publication. Collections of stamps must be examined, especially for the new issues, and in fact no pains spared to make the copy clear and complete before sending it to the compositor.

The work of setting the type is carefully done in the composition room and electrotype plates are then made from the type forms. This is done by taking an impression of the type matter in wax, powdering the wax with black lead and causing a deposit of copper to settle on the mould while the same is suspended in a tank of vitriol water through which a powerful current of electricity passes. The thin shell or crust of copper left on the wax, having been brought there from the positive pole of the battery, is then removed from the bath, backed with lead and trimmed ready for the press.

The plates are arranged at equal distances from one another on the bed of the press, so that when the sheet is printed and folded the pages will be in the right order. Then the great presses begin to grind out the sheets of printed paper, and this is kept up for several days until thousands of copies have been printed, ready for the bindery. Sixteen pages are usually printed at once, then sixteen different pages printed on the opposite side of the sheet, and so on until the book is finished. Each sheet is then folded on another machine and the various sections of the book, called signatures, are assembled together to complete the catalogue which now only needs to be stitched on a kind of sewing machine which uses thin wire in place of thread. This is the way the ten cent catalogue is made.



PRINTING THE TEN CENT CATALOGUE.

We are giving away
500 GAMES, TRICKS, PUZZLES, STORIES, RECIPE MANUAL ETC., ETC., FREE

TO EACH PERSON. Not one game or one trick to each person, but an assortment of the above making **500 for each person**

and including—ILLUMINATED GAMES, such as Dominoes, Chess, Nine Men Morris, Fox and Geese, etc.; STARTLING TRICKS of Sleight of Hand for stage and parlor entertainment; chapter of CONUNDRUMS, the best you have ever seen; PUZZLES, with correct answers; STORIES for long evenings; Recipe Manual of trade secrets, telling how to make such articles as colored inks, glue, baking powder, bluing, paint, tooth powder, candy, etc. One of these recipes originally sold for \$100.00. You have an opportunity to get rich making and selling the articles described here. Also some choice cooking recipes and hundreds of other useful and entertaining devices, including the magic age card; how to memorize dates and numbers by a wonderful discovery invaluable to teachers and scholars; deaf and dumb alphabet; some good experiments; etc., etc. Just think of it,

500 OF THE ABOVE FREE TO

500 EACH PERSON who sends only ten cents for a 3-months' trial subscription to

our great paper for young and old. All we ask is that if you like the paper show it to your friends or speak a good word for us by way of an advertisement. This offer is to introduce ourselves to 100,000 new subscribers. If the above supply of games etc. become exhausted before you write to us, we will return your money. But we advise you to write at once to secure the above. ADDRESS—

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25 CENTS
FOR
4 CENTS

One packet of stamps worth 25c will be given to each person sending us the names and addresses of 2

stamp collectors and 4c to cover postage and cost of mailing. This packet contains no duplicates, nor do the following Sets:

100 U.S. 20c; 30 Sweden 10c; 5 Venezuela maps 12c; 10 Portugal 5c; 6 China 10; 3 Foochow 5c; 7 Hamburg 5c; 20 Russia 12c. 1000 hinges 8c. 2000 mixed foreign 25c. Collectors Catalog pricing all stamps 10c. Dime album 10c. 50 blank appvt sheets 10c. 500 fine different mounted \$1.25. Big list free. Agents wanted. **TIFFIN STAMP CO., Tiffin, O.**

ALL COLLECTORS

SENDING for a trial selection of our **50 PR CENT. APPROVAL SHEETS** and giving satisfactory reference will be presented FREE with a foreign stamp catalogued at 5 cents.

Our 60-page LIST pricing thousands of rare, medium and cheap stamps at from 33 1/3 to 75 per cent. below catalogue.

Free for the asking.

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HOLTON STAMP COMPANY'S PRICE LIST

7

HOLTON STAMP COMPANY'S PRICE LIST

Portuguese Congo

No.	Cat. pr.	Our pr.
* 1 1894	5r yellow	05 08
* 2	10r violet	02 01
* 51	2 1/2r brown	02 01

Portuguese India

* 12 1872	40r blue	75 38
* 14	200r yellow	10 00
* 15	300r violet	7 50
* 24	10r black	1 00
* 25	20r vermilion	15 00
* 33 1874-75	20r vermilion	2 50
* 38 1876	40r blue	1 75
* 50 1877	10r green	40 20
* 65 1880	6r on 20r vermilion	25 13
* 79 1881	6r on 10r black	60 30
* 87	1 1/2r black	02 01
* 162 1882	1 1/2r olive	03 02
* 184	6r green	03 02
* 186	2t blue	03 02
* 170 1883	4 1/2r olive	25 13

Prince Edward Island

* 4 1895	1p orange	1 50
4	1p orange	1 50
5	2p rose	50 25
6	3p blue	50 25
7	6p green	2 00
11 1872	1c brown orange	3 00
13	8c rose	2 50
15	6c black	2 50

Prussia

* 1 1850-55	4pf green	2 50
* 2	6pf vermilion	1 50
* 5	8pf black on yellow	1 50
* 6 1856-58	1sg rose	25 12 1/2
* 8	3sg yellow	1 00
10	6pf orange	02 01
* 11	1sg pink	25 13
* 14 1861-65	3pf violet	12 06
* 15	4pf green	12 06
* 16	6pf orange	15 08
* 17	1sg rose	08 04
* 18	2sg ultramarine	08 04
* 20	3sg bistre	08 04
* 21 1866	10sg rose	75 38
* 24 1867	10kr orange	1 20
27	6kr brown	50 15

Queensland

25 1868-75	1p orange	40 20
26	2p blue	20 10
38 1869-75	1p orange	60 30
67 1882	2p gray blue	10 05
68	4p yellow	15 08
71	1 1/2 lilac	15 08
69	6p green	06 03
* 84 1887-89	1p orange	50 25
84	1p orange	08 04
* 89 1891-94	1/2p green	05 03
90	1p orange	02 01
91	2p blue	02 01
93 1891-94	3p brown	10 05
94	4p orange	10 05
95	6p green	05 03
* 102 1895	1p orange	08 04
* 104	1p orange	04 02
106	5p brown	10 05
110 1896	1p red	02 01
* 114 1898-99	1/2p green	40 20
120	1 1/2 lilac	40 20
* 122 1900	1/2p blue green	03 02

Reunion

* 9 1886	5c on 30c brown	25 13
* 10	20c on 30c brown	10 05
* 17 1891	1c black on blue	05 03
* 18	2c brown on buff	05 03
* 19	4c claret	10 05
* 30 1891-93	2c on 20c red on grn.	10 05
* 35	2c on 20c red on grn.	10 05
* 37 1892	1c black on blue	02 01
* 38	2c brown on buff	02 01
* 39	4c claret	03 02
* 40	5c green	05 03
* 50 1900	5c yellow green	03 02

Rhodesia

* 9 1891	2sh 6p lilac	8 00
* 30 1896	4p blue and lilac	18 12
* 31	6p violet and rose	25 13
* 58 1899	1/2p green	03 02
* 59	1p rose	04 03
* 60	2p brown	07 06
* 63	1sh olive bistre	40 20

Romagna

* 1 1859	1/2b black on buff	30 15
* 2	1b black on gray	30 15
* 3	2b black on lemon	30 15
* 4	3b black on green	35 18
* 6	5b black on violet	50 25

Roman States

* 1 1852	1/2b black on gray	60 30
* 2	1/2b violet brown	25 13
* 3	1b black on green	10 05
* 4	2b black on greenish	10 05
* 5	3b black on yellow	18 09
* 6	4b black on lemon	25 13
* 8	5b black on rose	02 01
* 9	6b black on green	15 08
15 1862	2c black on green	50 25
17	5c blue	50 25
20	40c black on yellow	50 25
21	80c black on pink	1 00
25 1868	10c vermilion	05 03
28	40c black on yellow	40 20
13	50b blue	5 00

Roumania

13 1862	6pa carmine	10 00
16	8pa lemon	1 00
30 1866	5pa black on blue	1 00
34 1868-70	3b violet	80 30
35a	18b rose	20 10
40 1869	15b vermilion	30 15
43 1871	5b rose	1 00
45	10b ultramarine	1 25
48	25b brown	1 00
52 1872	25b dark brown	75 38
52	25b bronze green	04 02
53	3b green	08 04
54	3b green	08 04
55	3b bistre	03 02
68 1879	1 1/2b black	02 01
68	5b green	02 01
69	10b rose	03 02
75 1885-89	1 1/2b black	02 01
76	3b violet	02 01
78	15b red brown	04 02
79	25b blue	02 01
84 1890	1 1/2b maroon	02 01
107 1891	50b orange	03 02
* 118 1893-98	1b brown	03 02
* 119	1 1/2b black	02 01
* 120	3b brown	03 02
* 121	5b blue	08 05
* 125	50b orange	02 01
* 140 1901	1b brown	04 02
151	15b lilac gray	06 04
* 201 1891	2b brown	04 02
208	30b brown	08 04
* 213 1897-90	2b green on yellow	08 04

Russia

* 6 1856-64	6k green and black	1 25
13 1865	3k green and black	25 13
14	5k lilac and black	1 50
15	10k brown and blue	85 18

* means unused
The second column is our net selling price.

Cat. pr. Our pr.

No.	Cat. pr.	Our pr.
18	30k rose and green	49 20
20 1868-79	2k red and black	03 02
23	5k lilac and black	03 02
25	10k brown and blue	03 02
* 31 1882	1k orange	03 02
32	2k yellow green	40 20
36	2k yellow green	03 02
36	4k olive and rose	02 01
* 42 1889	10k dark olive	10 05

Offices in China

* 1 1899	1k orange	02 01
* 2	3k carmine	04 03
* 4	2k green	03 02

Offices in the Levant

* 5 1866	(20k) blue and rose	4 00
* 8 1868	1k brown	1 00
23 1884	1k orange	08 02

St. Christopher

* 2 1870	1p lilac rose	1 00
* 4 1870-79	1p lilac rose	1 75
* 8 1882	1/2p green	03 02
* 16 1885-88	1p on 6p green	1 00

St. Helena

5 1863-74	6p gray blue	3 00
6	6p gray blue	0 50
* 10 1863	4p carmine	10 00
13	1sh green	1 00
15 1864-68	2p yellow	1 75
16	3p violet	1 00
* 22	2p yellow	2 00
* 23	3p violet	2 00
* 25	1p red	80 40
26	1p red	1 00
27	1sh green	85 43
28 1871	2p yellow	3 00
* 30	3p violet	3 00
31	3p violet	5 00
32	1sh green	1 00
33	1sh green	1 75
* 35 1884-94	1/2p light green	05 01
* 38a	2p emerald green	80 30
* 39	2p green	03 02
* 48 1902	2p yellow	08 04

St. Lucia

* 4 1863	(1p) lake	5 00
* 7 1864	1p black	1 25
27 1883-85	1/2p green	02 01
* 27a	1/2p green, die A	05 04
* 30a	4p brown, die A	15 11
* 35 1886-89	1p lilac	2 50
35	1p lilac	06 03
* 34a	3p lilac & grn, die A	35 18
* 35a	3p lilac & blue, die A	35 18
106 1882-84	1p black and red	38 18

St. Pierre

* 4 1885	5c on 1f green	50 25
* 10	3c on 4c claret	3 00
* 22 1891	3c green	12 06
22	3c green	10 06
25	20c black on rose	20 13
* 45 1892	1c on 2c blk on rose	06 03
* 44	2c on 2c blk on rose	06 03
* 45	4c on 2c blk on rose	10 05
* 47	2c on 2c green	08 04
* 49	1c on 2c blk on rose	06 03
* 50	2c on 2c blk on rose	06 03
* 51	4c on 2c blk on rose	08 04
* 60	1c black on blue	02 01
* 61	2c brown on buff	02 01

St. Thomas and Prince

* 4 1869-77	25r rose	03 02
* 7	100r lilac	50 25
* 11 1881	20r rose	05 03
* 12	20r violet	05 03
* 14	50r blue	05 03
* 16 1887	10r green	05 03

St. Vincent

3 1861-69	1sh slate	6 00
* 6	1p rose	1 00
* 7	4p orange	9 50
22	1sh violet rose	10 00
* 40 1883-88	1/2p green	04 02
40	1/2p green	04 02
* 41	1p drab	1 75
* 42	1p carmine	06 03
* 43	1p pink	2 25
* 71 1902	1/2p violet and green	03 02
* 72	1p violet and carmine	04 03
* 74	2 1/2p violet & ultramarine	09 07
* 75	8p violet and olive	10 09
* 76	6p violet and brown	20 16
* 77	1sh green and carmine	40 85

Salvador

* 1 1867	1/2r blue	05 03
* 1	1/2r blue	10 05
* 2	1r red	06 03
* 2	1r red	10 05
4	4r bistre	75 38
* 5 1874	1/2r blue	50 25
9	1r red	50 25
10	1r red	50 25
11	2r green	75 38
13 1879	1c green	08 04
16	10c black	40 20
18 1887	20c violet	1 50
18	3c brown	04 03
* 23 1889	1c green	04 02
* 25 1888	1c on 3c brown	08 04
* 26 1889	1c green	05 03
* 30	3c brown	50 25
* 35	5c ultramarine	50 25
* 37 1891	1c on 2c light green	25 13
* 58	1c on 2c light green	08 04
* 59	1c on 2c violet	15 08
* 70 1892	1c on 2c orange	20 10
* 73	1c on 2c maroon	08 04
* 74	1c on 2c brown red	10 05
* 89 1893	1c on 1c vermilion	10 05
* 104 1894	1c on 2c violet	08 04
* 132 1895	1c on 2c claret	10 05
* 133	1c on 1c claret	10 05
176 1897	1c bl, gold rose & grn	05 03
176	1c bl, gold, rose & grn	15 08
* 244 1899	1c on 2c green	12 05
270 1900	10c chocolate	20 10
270	1c light green	04 02
273	3c gray black	05 03
274	8c blue	05 03
274	18c blue	08 04
276	18c brown orange	10 05
278	25c brown orange	15 08
* 286 1903	5c blue	03 02
289	13c red brown	05 03
356	13c red brown	06 04

Samoa

* 28 1880	1/2p green	03 02
17c 1893	5p on 4p blue	6 00

San Marino

* 1 1877	2c green	05 03
* 2	10c blue	06 03
* 12 1892-94	2c blue	06 03
* 13	2c brown red	03 02
* 14	5c olive	05 03
* 15	10c green	08 04
* 28 1894	25c blue and brown	08 04
27	50c orange and brown	15 08
* 28	11 green and brown	20 10
28	11 green and brown	35 18
29 1899	2c brown	02 01
* 30	5c brown orange	03 02
* 101 1897	5c green and brown	03 02

Sarawak

No.	Cat. pr.	Our pr.
* 2 1869-71	3c brown on yellow	10 05
* 3 1875	2c lilac	25 13
* 4	4c brown on yellow	12 06
* 5	6c green	25 13
* 6	8c blue	25 13
* 18	2c on 6c green & rose	15 08
* 21 1892	1c on 3c br on yellow	05 03
* 24	1c lilac and black	10 05
* 38 1900	1c rose	04 03
* 39	8c yellow and black	08 06
* 40	10c ultramarine	12 08
* 41	12c violet	10 09
* 42	16c brown and green	16 11
* 43	20c brown and violet	20 14
* 44	25c brown and ult.	25 18
* 45	50c olive and green	50 35
* 46	51 rose and green	80 63
* 47 1901	1c blue and carmine	02 01
* 48 1902	2c green	02 01

Saxony

2 1851	3p green	60 30
* 10 1855	1ng black and rose	02 01
* 15 1868	3p green	04 02
* 19	3ng brown	05 03
* 20	5ng yellow	60 30
* 21	5ng gray blue	75 38
* 16	1/2ng orange	02 01

Schleswig-Holstein

98 1802	2c green.....	02	01
Saxony			
2 1851	3p green.....	60	30
10 1855	1ng black and rose....	02	01
* 15 1868	3p green.....	04	02
* 19	3ng brown	05	03
* 20	5ng violet	60	30
21	5ng gray blue.....	75	35



HOLTON STAMP COMPANY'S PRICE LIST

No.	Cat. pr.	Our pr.	No.	Cat. pr.	Our pr.	
22	6p brown orange	25	17	25c yellow	25	
23	1sh olive bistre	50	18	50c black brown	25	
24	4p on 2 1/2p ult.	40	19	1b green	30	
25	4p on 6p bistre	80	20	5c blue	30	
Tonga						
84 1895	1p on 2 1/2p red	1 50	75	25c brown	08	
29	1p green	1 08	76	1b violet	08	
Transvaal						
96 1883	8p red	35	18	5c green	02	
100 1885	1p rose	02	01	10c brown	02	
102	8p violet	25	18	25c orange	02	
113 1887	2p olive bistre	04	02	50c blue	04	
114 1887-92	2sh 6p yellow	60	80	1b vermilion	08	
127 1894-95	6p blue	35	18	25c brown	10	
141 1895	1p rose	06	03	5c green	05	
142 1896	4p green	08	02	25c orange	15	
143	1p red and green	06	03	5c blue	08	
148	8p violet and green	20	10	5c red brown	02	
178 1930	4p green	04	02	5c red brown	02	
218 1931	4p on 2p br and gr	06	03	10c blue	02	
221 1902	1p carmine and black	04	03	25c magenta	04	
Trinidad						
1a 1851	1p brown red	10 00	5 00	25c magenta	02	
8	1p blue	8 00	2 00	50c violet	05	
48 1852-53	1p rose	35	18	1b green	12	
64 1869-72	4p gray	1 00	50	5c gray	02	
60 1878	1sh orange	1 75	68	5c green	05	
67 1883-84	4p green	04	02	10c red	08	
68	1p rose	06	03	25c blue	04	
69	2 1/2p ultramarine	08	02	5c green	04	
70	4p slate	25	15	5c gray	01	
73 1894	6sh claret	8 00	1 75	10c green	02	
74 1896	4p lilac and green	03	02	50c orange	02	
75	1p lilac and carmine	05	03	1b violet	08	
76	2 1/2p lilac and ult.	10	05	50c orange	08	
77	6p lilac and violet	12	06	25c blue	05	
78	6p lilac and black	1 10	55	50c orange	04	
79	2p violet and brown	20	10	3c green and black	05	
84 1896	1p black	06	06	10c rose and black	10	
152 1896	2p black	08	04	25c blue and black	15	
153	2p black	08	04	50c yellow and black	20	
Tunis						
2 1882-92	2c brown on yellow	08	01	1b violet and black	20	
9 1885-86	1c black on blue	02	01	25c yellow brown	08	
10	2c brown on buff	04	02	Victoria		
11	5c green	04	02	87 1857-61	1p blue green	1 85
12	10c black on lavender	02	01	80 1864-68	1sh blue on blue	50
13	5c blue	05	08	110 1867-78	1p green	35
128 1931	1c black	02	01	122 1873	4p green and red	1 50
129	2c orange	03	02	128 1869-70	2p lilac	2 50
Turkey						
20 1860	10pa violet	04	02	132 1875-81	1p green	03
38 1874	10pa violet	05	03	135	2p violet	03
89	20pa green	05	03	142 1881-83	2p brown	03
54 1876	1pi orange	02	01	149 1884-86	8p bistre	12
50 1876	1 1/2pi rose	25	13	168 1887	4p red	03
51	2pi brown	12	06	164	6p blue	05
54	20pa violet and gr	12	06	180 1890-00	4p green	04
56	2pi black and brown	10	05	181	1p rose	06
59 1880-84	5pa black and yellow	10	05	183 1901	4p green	03
63	1pi black and blue	02	01	184	1p rose	06
65 1881-82	2pi black and blue	05	03	186	4p red on yellow	07
69 1884-88	1pi blue	02	01	187	2p purple	07
71	2pi ochre	04	02	188	2p dark blue	08
73 1886	5pi black and gray	03	02	189	3p brown orange	10
74	2pi orange and blue	03	02	190	4p bistre	12
85 1888-90	20pa rose and gray	02	01	191	5p chocolate	18
98 1892	2pi brown	03	02	200	6p emerald green	20
336 1893-99	5pa on 10pa green	04	02	201	8p rose	30
428 1871	5pi bistre brown	05	03	202	1sh yellow	40
438	5pi brown	12	06	203	1/2p lake and blue	08
604 1865	5pa blue	03	02	511 1891	1/2p lake and blue	08
905	20pa green	02	01	Virgin Islands		
906	40pa rose	01	01	3 1867-68	1p green	1 50
Turks Island						
1 1867	1p rose	1 85	98	4 1867-68	1p green	1 75
4 1873-79	1p red	1 85	98	14 1883-88	1p rose	1 25
5	1p vermilion	1 85	98	16	4p brick red	1 50
40 1881	4p ultramarine	8 00	1 50	Western Australia		
41 1882-84	4p blue green	18	09	26 1864	1p lake	1 00
46 1887	1p lake	50	25	37 1865-69	2p yellow	04
56 1900	1p rose	04	03	49 1882-85	4p green	03
57	2p brown	07	06	51	1p yellow	03
58	2 1/2p blue	09	07	52	2p yellow	04
59	4p orange	12	11	62 1890-93	1p rose	02
60	6p violet	20	16	63	2p slate	02
61	1sh purple brown	40	35	71 1895	2p on 3p brown	70
Tuscany						
7 1851	9c violet	90	45	302 1886	1p bistre	1 00
27 1890	20c blue	40	20	Wurtemberg		
28	40c rose	75	38	2 1851-52	3kr yellow	02
Two Sicilies						
8 1858	2g lake	06	03	40 1863	1-kr orange	3 00
20 1861	1/2g brown	75	38	42 1866	3kr rose	03
21	1g black	15	04	44	7kr blue	1 75
22	5g vermilion	25	13	47 1869-78	1kr green	03
23	2g blue	08	04	49	3kr rose	02
24	2g blue	08	04	50	7kr blue	10
Uruguay						
88 1872	20c rose	45	23	52	14kr orange	50
41 1877-80	5c green	08	04	64 1875-83	2m black and orange	12
42 1877-80	10c vermilion	08	04	71 1900	30pi orange and black	13
57 1894	1c gray	20	10	Zambesi		
58a	1c green	05	03	18 1896	2 1/2kr gray	02
61	1c blue	02	01	51 1894	2 1/2kr brown	02
91 1894	1c blue	02	01	Zanzibar		
93	5c rose	02	01	6 1893-96	3a orange	75
119 1897	1c blue	02	01	86 1899	3a slate and red	10
140 1898-99	5m rose	04	02	67	4a green and red	12
149 1900	20c light blue	40	20	69	5a bistre and red	15
152	5c blue	09	07	71	8a olive and red	25
154 1901	2c red	04	02	70	7 1/2a lilac and red	20
154a	2c vermilion	15	08	77 1901	1a carmine and red	04
155	7c brown orange	15	10	78	4 1/2a blue and red	15
156	25c brown	45	35	Zambia		
157	50c carmine	85	65	18 1896	2 1/2kr gray	02
Venezuela						
47 1880	5c blue	06	03	51 1894	2 1/2kr brown	02
49	10c scarlet	20	10	Zanzibar		

We do not issue a wholesale price list.

WANT LISTS.

If you don't see what you want in this list, send us your want list and we will send you what we can supply at our lowest prices which in no case are higher than our regular prices. We can fill a great many of your spaces at 50% discount. Give us a trial.

Call at Our Office.

Whenever possible call at our office. We shall be glad to see you and will do our best to fill your wants and make your visit a pleasant one.

We Buy Stamps and Collections.

In all cases where we buy stamps or collections we must see them before buying but in no case do we wish anything sent to us until we know what you have to offer unless you enclose sufficient postage for us to return it. Always state your lowest cash prices. It is impossible for us to make any estimates without seeing the stamps and for that reason we do not issue a buying list.

IN THE PRECEDING

COLUMNS will be found part of our LARGE PRICE LIST

which will be sent

Post Free to ALL BUYERS

Order promptly before stock is all sold.

SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA

COMPLETE SETS OF UNUSED STPS.

All are guaranteed genuine originals

Ecuador

1892	8 varieties	35	1892	10 official	35
1894	8 "	35	1893	11 "	35
1895	8 "	35	1894	10 "	35
1896	8 "	35	1895	10 "	35
1897	9 "	35	1896	9 "	35
1898	11 "	35	1897	9 "	35
1899	11 "	35	1898	11 "	35
1892	7 official	35	1899	11 "	35
1894	7 "	35	1896	7 unpaid	35
1895	7 "	35	1897	7 "	35
1896	8 "	35	1898	7 "	35
1897	7 "	35	1899	6 "	35

Honduras

1878	7 varieties	35	1892	10 "	35
1890	11 "	35	1893	10 "	35
1891	11 "	35	1894	10 "	35
1891	3 " 2, 5 and 10 pesos	35	1894	3 " 2, 5 and 10 pesos	35
1892	11 " 2, 5 and 10 pesos	35	1895	12 " unsurcharged	35
1893	11 " 2, 5 and 10 pesos	35	1895	12 " surcharged	35
1895	8 " 2, 5 and 10 pesos	35	1896	12 " 1st issue	35
1890	11 official	35	1896	12 " 2nd issue	35
1891	11 " 2, 5 and 10 pesos	35	1897	12 " 1st issue	35

Nicaragua

1882	7 varieties	35	1896	12 official 1st issue	35
1890	10 "	35	1896	12 " 2nd issue	35
1891	10 "	35	1897	12 " 1st issue	35
1892	10 "	35	1898	12 " 2nd issue	35
1893	10 "	35	1899	11 " 1st issue	35
1894	10 "	35	1896	12 official 1st issue	35
1895	10 "	35	1896	12 " 2nd issue	35
1896	9 " 2, 5 and 10 pesos	35	1897	12 " 1st issue	35
1897	9 varieties	35	1898	12 " 2nd issue	35
1898	11 " 2, 5 and 10 pesos	35	1899	11 " 1st issue	35
1899	11 " 2, 5 and 10 pesos	35	1896	8 unpaid	35
1890	10 official	35	1896	8 " 2, 5 and 10 pesos	35
1891	10 " 2, 5 and 10 pesos	35	1897	8 " 2, 5 and 10 pesos	35

Variety Packets

50 varieties	\$ 05	These packets are put up for us in Europe where the labor of handling stamps costs but little.
100 "	10	NOTE:—Ask for Our Premium Certificates when you remit.
150 "	20	MIXED PACKETS
200 "	25	300 mixed foreign stamps 10c
300 "	50	1000 " 25c
400 "	90	
500 "	1 25	
1000 "	4 00	
2000 "	15 00	
2000 "	17 00	
3000 "	55 00	
3000 "	58 00	
4000 "	100 00	
5000 "	185 00	
6000 "	300 00	
7000 "	425 00	
8000 "	650 00	
9000 "	1000 00	
10000 "	1300 00	

The above packets contain only genuine postage stamps in good condition

TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

- The numbers before each stamp are taken from Scott's Latest Catalogue. The first column of prices is taken from the same Catalogue while the last column represents our net cash selling prices.
- Every stamp advertised is in good condition unless expressly stated otherwise. Money cheerfully refunded without slightest question if stamps are not satisfactory, if stamps are returned within three days of receipt.
- Letters of enquiry and orders for stamps amounting to less than 50c must contain a stamp for reply. Registration extra on orders under \$10.00.
- Be sure and ask for our Premium Certificates when you remit. Our Premium List is free.
- Anything in this price list will be sent on approval to reliable parties if prompt returns are guaranteed. Satisfactory reference required from parties not known to us.

PREMIUM CERTIFICATES. In order to obtain prompt cash settlements we offer as a gift a Premium Certificate for each 10 remitted to us, when prompt returns are made or on cash orders. Each Premium Certificate will be redeemed by us for 50 stamp hinges which may be exchanged for fine stamps in accordance with our Premium List but they will not be redeemed for Cash and are not given on orders for Albums, Catalogues or wholesale orders or where dealers' discounts are given, (Premium List sent post free and its terms are understood to be assented to by all purchasers). Don't fail to ask for the Premium Certificates if you want them.

STAMP CATALOGUES. We offer a Catalogue of the stamps of all nations, latest edition, containing 757 illustrations. Price 10c post free. We also sell Scott's latest Catalogue, price 58c post free.

HOLTON STAMP COMPANY

Dept. N, 62 Devonshire Street

Boston, Mass.

(Business Established in 1861)